





# THE CLIMAX.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
—BY THE—  
**CLIMAX PRINTING CO.**  
FRENCH TIGHTON, J. - EDITORS.  
WM. G. WHITE, J.  
PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888

## Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GROVER CLEVELAND,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ALLAN G. THURMAN,**  
OF OHIO.  
FOR SHERIFF,  
**J. W. BALES.**  
FOR CONSTABLE,  
**T. B. AYRES.**

Vote for Bales early next Monday morning.

### DO YOU HEAR IT?

Charles Willis, colored, defeated John Van Winkle, white, in the Glade Republican convention, last Saturday, for Constable. Willis is now running against R. G. Ballard, the Democratic candidate for Constable. You Glade Democrats turn out next Monday and strike the shoulder.

### THE REPUBLICANS PRAISE HIM.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. B. McCreary our present efficient Congressman for favors. He is surely the representative of the people regardless of politics.—Harrodsburg Sayings and Doings.

The editor of the Sayings and Doings is a Republican, and was Post-master under the last Republican Administration. He is now Chairman of the Republican County Committee. But he is willing to "give the devil his dues," as every good newspaper man ought to do.

### REPUBLICAN FREE TRADERS.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer has discovered that Republicans have now and then endeavored to kill an "infant industry." It says that in "the same overwhelmingly Republican House of Representatives, presided over by James G. Blaine, that passed a free salt bill by a more than three-fourths vote, there was introduced on the same March 13, 1871, a joint resolution to put coal on the free list. There was no hesitation about that measure, either. By a vote of 130 to 57 it was decided, so far as the House could do it, to abolish all import duties on coal. Again the Ohio Republican members were found voting together for this free trade measure to strike at the "infant industry" of Ohio coal mining. The Senate objected, as a matter of course, but in 1872 a bill passed both Houses reducing the duty on coal from \$1.25 to 75 cents per ton. Where the Republicans of the House who passed a free coal measure in 1871, "free traders"? Did the Republicans of both branches of Congress who in 1872 actually cut down the protective duty on coal 40 per cent. "strike a deadly blow at American industry"? If not why not?

### TWO MISTAKES.

The Winchester Democrat says: "Robert Fox, the man who killed Gen. John Morgan, is now living in subject poverty in a little shanty boat on the river, in the Licking River, near Newport. He was a Northern man who before the war was worth about \$75,000. His union sentiments impelled him to join the Federals, and he was member of the party detailed to capture Morgan when he was betrayed by the beautiful Mrs. Williams. He is a nephew of Col. Fry who killed Gen. Zollicoffer at Mill Springs, this State, and during the war was badly injured by a horse falling on him. Since the war matters have gone from bad to worse with him and he now ekes out a miserable existence on charity."

The Democrat will allow us to remark that Robert Fox is not the slayer of Gen. John Morgan, nor does the slayer live in a shanty boat on Licking River. A man named Campbell killed Gen. Morgan, as Lieutenant Clay, one of Morgan's men, now living near Jonesboro, Tenn., and who was present, will state. Campbell is yet in the United States Army, and recently was stationed in New Mexico.

Nor was Gen. Morgan betrayed by Mrs. Williams, or any other woman, nor was he betrayed by any one else. James Leady, who resides between Jonesboro and Bristol, Tenn., conveyed the information to Gen. Gillem that Gen. Morgan was stopping at the Williams house in Greenville, and made a diagram of the town by which the Federals were enabled to enter the town and surround the house. The younger Mrs. Williams, who has been credited with having betrayed Gen. Morgan, left town several hours before Gen. Morgan, who was miles in advance of his command, entered Greenville, or was known to be near it, and went to the farm, some miles from town, and remained all night, and was accompanied by a young man, who is now chief of police of Morristown, Tennessee.

We learned the above facts by visiting Greenville in person and interviewing fifty or more citizens of that place most familiar with the occurrence.

But the erroneous idea that Gen. Morgan was betrayed by Mrs. Williams, like the old idea that Daniel Boone died sitting behind a log with gun in hand at a deer lick, will probably never be entirely exploded.

## A BIG REPUBLICAN FAVORS TARIFF REDUCTION AND FREE WOOL.

Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, of the great Hadley Manufacturing Company, Boston, and a prominent Republican, has written a letter in which he favors the Mills Bill. He says the Republicans now refuse to aid in putting raw materials on the free list, and certainly in New England free raw material has been considered as an element in protection almost as essential as the duty on the manufactured article. From his business experience in both importing and manufacturing he is fully aware of the necessity of protection for the maintenance of certain manufactures, and he very much regrets that the Republican party, with which he has acted from its beginning, has, for political success, taken a position which he considers hostile in its practical effects to the protected industries of Massachusetts.

The Democratic members of the ways and means committee he says take broad and on the whole reasonable views of the tariff question, and while of course they look at the interest of the United States as a whole, they do not ignore the fact that many great industries have grown up in this country under the high duties made necessary by the war of the rebellion, and that it is only fair and proper that consideration should be paid to their existence and condition. Neither do they ignore the fact that the work people in the protected industries are very largely members of the Democratic party. Besides the consideration that his manufacturing interests have been put at needless risk by the partisan risk of the Republicans, he must also take into consideration the interest of the whole country, in which we are all involved, and he can not feel it to be right to vote for any one who can honestly stand on the Republican platform. Most of the Republicans with whom he has spoken about it have told him that they had not read it. He can readily believe that it would be disagreeable reading to Republicans who in the past have, in all honesty, desired to have raw materials and food products on the free list. But the exigencies of practical politics have forced the party into the far position as regards the tariff, and into many other unwise and dangerous relations in regard to the foreign and domestic affairs of the country. There is practically no party in this country in favor of free trade in any reasonable sense of the term, and he says it is as unfair to call the Mills bill a free trade bill, as it is to say that the Republicans are in favor of free drinking of whisky, because the manufacturers of protected articles have for several years insisted that all internal taxes should be taken off, in order that it should be impossible to alter the duties on imports. While the Mills bill is not a bill that wholly commends itself to Mr. Lyman, it is correct and for the interest of Massachusetts in many particulars notably in the matter of free wool. Every manufacturing country in the world of any consequence says Mr. Lyman, except the United States, has wool on the free list.

The position that the Republican party has taken makes it well for the country, as it seems to Mr. Lyman, that it should not have control of the government for the next four years.

### COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Madison county held at the Court-house in Richmond, on Saturday, July 28th, 1888, C. D. Chennault was called to the chair, and C. S. Powell was chosen Secretary.

Mr. W. B. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the Democracy of Madison county in mass convention assembled

1st. That we approve the call of the Democratic Committee of the Eighth Congressional District for a Democratic Convention of said district to be held at Danville, on August 8th, 1888, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress, and for the various counties to select delegates to said convention on this day in the manner directed.

2d. We most heartily ratify and endorse the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President, and Allen G. Thurman for Vice President of the United States made by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at St. Louis, Missouri.

3d. We approve the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention, and pledge again our faith and allegiance to the principles enunciated therein.

4th. We denounce the platform adopted by the late National Republican Convention for its reliance upon the cupidity and ignorance of the American people for success.

5th. We endorse the record of our Representative in Congress, Jas. B. McCreary. He has made an able and faithful representative, and has carefully guarded the interests of the people.

6th. The following named persons are appointed delegates to the Danville Convention, and they are instructed to cast the vote of Madison county for Jas. B. McCreary as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Eighth District, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination:

Richmond—B. C. Potts, J. A. Sullivan, Joe Collins, C. R. Estill, George M. Willing, C. D. Chennault, J. R. Burman, W. B. Smith, A. T. Chennault, C. S. Powell, W. T. Tevis, H. C. Rice, French Tipton.

Foxworth—Ed. Millon, W. A. Langford, J. W. Smith.

Union—W. C. French, W. A. Williams.

Waco—J. T. Embury, C. L. Seary.

Yates—J. W. Bales, Marion F. Hill, Glade—J. M. Miller, E. T. Fish.

Kirkcubbin—J. P. Simmons, J. C. Adams.

Posey—J. T. Wiley, W. S. Jones.

Millon—Asher Newby, W. C. Biggers.

And all other good Democrats.

That these proceedings be published in THE CLIMAX and in the Register. The convention then adjourned.

## BECK ON THE TARIFF.

He compares the Democratic and Republican Platforms.

I admit that they have met the issue between a revenue and protective tariff squarely. The President's message is our platform. I propose to stand on all the principles he maintains. The Democrats have met it by their opponents only strengthen it when people investigate the matter. Radical greed for exorbitant taxation on imported goods in order to increase the home prices of domestic products, brought into the Treasury vast sums of money beyond the needs of the government, nullified and impeded by the tariff. We are now compelled to buy not only all the pounds due, but to purchase at the premium those not now payable, in order to restore the money wrongfully extorted from the people to circulation, instead of locking it up in the Treasury. The basis of bond circulation was correspondingly contracted. We raised their taxation at every step, and when we sought to reduce it in every legitimate way, they banded together and thwarted our efforts; and now, when the bankers they paupered so long have become powerless as political factors, in comparison with the organized and aggressive power of the protected monopolists, they charge us with favoring "pet banks." When they could no longer serve two masters they denounced the weaker one, and saw at the feet of protected combinations, who have, without right, been enriched by the people's labor. These marauders are now organizing to retain their ill-gotten gains by purchasing and corrupting all that is corruptible in the land, and through their hirelings are loudly and boldly proclaiming that their sole object is to protect American labor against European paupers.

The President's message needs only to be read to refute all their sophistries and false pretenses. They offer free whisky and tobacco as an equivalent for the right to compel all the people to pay them double prices for their blankets, their clothing, and all the necessities of life. Internal revenue taxes are with them now specially odious war taxes, because about \$120,000,000 annually collected on spirits and tobacco all goes into the Treasury, less 3 per cent cost of collection, and 1 per cent it goes into their pockets. It about pays off the war pensions and the interest on the war debt, leaving all the revenue needed for the ordinary expenses of the government to be provided for by the tariff taxation. We propose to maintain a properly adjusted tariff tax which shall do the least harm to domestic industries and yet they have the impudence to denounce us as free-traders, and to avow that they demand the exclusion of all competition with home-made products, which means the right to charge this people whatever they please for whatever they make, that the people must make. They know that people are not fools. They know that no foreigner pays a dollar of our tariff taxation. The President very clearly shows that the American consumer not only pays every dollar of the tax imposed on goods imported, but he pays a price equal to the foreign price, with the tariff tax added, on all similar goods manufactured in this country; and as seven-eighths, on an average, of all such goods are made at home, and only one-eighth imported, the government, which collects only the tax on goods imported, gets but one-eighth of the tax, while Congress requires all American consumers to pay the other seven-eighths to protected goods, many members of both Houses of Congress being among the beneficiaries; and they patriotically call that protecting American industry.

### AT THE CAPITAL.

[Correspondence CLIMAX.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1888. The long and tedious, though at times animated and interesting discussion of the Mills tariff bill which has occupied so much of the time of the House of Representatives, is now terminated, as far as the House is concerned, and that body will now be able to devote its attention to the numerous important measures which have been laid aside during the tariff discussion. Seventy-one set speeches were made by the Democrats and eighty-three by the Republicans during the debate, and these speeches bound together make four large volumes. The bill now goes to the Senate, and there is much conjecture as to the probable action by that body. There will of course not be as many speeches made as in the House, but several of the Senators have signified their determination to have a full discussion of the subject, it is likely that several weeks will be consumed in speech making before the bill is reported by the committee. There is much conjecture among the friends of the bill as to the course to be pursued in the Senate, and while some are of the opinion that no effort should be made to secure a vote in the Senate, the prevailing sentiment is in favor of pressing the measure to a vote, even though such a course would render a protracted session necessary. There is no prospect of an agreement being reached between the two Houses, and should this plan be acted upon it is likely that no adjournment will be had until about the first of September.

### THE TWO PARTIES.

As described by Mr. Watterson in his Great Speech at Harlem.

There can be, fellow Democrats, not mistaking the Republican plan of campaign. The platform and ticket are in perfect agreement. It is a rich man's platform. It is a rich man's ticket. The invocation of these, however, is addressed to the lowly and the poor. The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau, and in the voice of Isaac of old, do these hypocrites cry out to the workman, "God give thee of the dew of Heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of wine." During four entire months—two of them hot ones—we have to hear this wretched cant. All this while, the Carnegies will continue to repose upon the bosoms of the Pinkertons, and capital will contribute one dollar more of its profits to labor than it is obliged to contribute by the law of supply and demand.

The Democratic party confronts the exaggerations and pretensions of these patent medicine men with a similar real fact. We begin by reminding them that, four years ago, they predicted dire ruin to the country if the government should be entrusted to us. None of these predictions have come true. On the contrary every public interest committed exclusively to our hands has been cared for and prospered to-day. They are fond of dilating on the President's alleged lack of beauty. We admit that he is not altogether lovely; but we claim that he is one among ten thousand, for he has taken care of the people's money and business, and is doing the part of a good and brave man in the efforts to protect them from quacks and sham; making up in integrity and industry whatever he may want of those charms and graces, which are indispensable rather to the courier and demagogue than to the statesman of the United States.

They say that we propose to open our ports to the world, and that, if we do so, we shall be destroyed by the skilled workmen of England. We say that just such talk assailed the ears of our great grand sires when they went out to defend their rights as freemen, and that it is no truer now than it was then. On the contrary if we are given the opportunity, we can meet and beat England in every neutral market of the world, recovering those markets which geographically belong to us, and from which, with her skilled, high-priced labor, England has reaped an account of our senseless policy of restriction.

"They say the Mills Bill is 'destructive to general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country.' We say that the Mills Bill is a most conservative measure of practical reform, making a general reduction in the interest of the agriculture and labor, of less than 7 per cent, whilst leaving on protective duties a general average of 40 per cent. They say they will build us a navy and restore to us our merchant marine. We say they

did not, when they find the power, though they enjoyed 20 years of it in times of peace. They say they will keep out foreign contract labor. We say they originated that debasing system, and clung to it until they were forced to abandon it by Democratic laws, which a Democratic Administration is honestly enforcing. They say they will give us cheaper postage. We say they ignored, and refused to consider, or offered a bill to that end, introduced and urged by a Democratic Senator. They say that every reduction of tariff taxes has been followed by national disaster. We say that the history of the tariff reduction is just the reverse, and we prove that the greatest and most successful prosperity of the country has ever known succeeded the Democratic revenue tariff of 1816. They offer us free whisky. We refuse it, and demand free wool. They carry the American workman upon a high mountain and propose to give him the tariff, which he has not yet been paid for it just what capital is obliged to pay. The tariff has no more to do with your wages than the Book of Mormon. It does not protect you in the least against your foreign competitor. It only taxes you on what you import. It enriches the employer, as long as he sees fit to keep good profits which he reserves to himself, and, when these profits cease, he shuts down, leaving you to scratch for it. There was never a strike, lock-out, or tramp heard of in this country until we acquired the blessing of a war tariff, which has given us so many of them that it is our author now propose to make it perpetual. Under its beginning influence artificial distinctions have sprung up everywhere; mammoth fortunes to the privileged classes, multiplied discontent among the bread-winners, darkened human conditions; deepened human contrasts; increased human misery. In lieu of it, we offer to cheapen the necessities of life to you; and we swear to you as citizens, like yourself, having exactly the same stake in the general weal that you have, that this can be done and still be done without cutting your wages one single penny or costing you the loss of a single day's employment." This is what we say to the American operative, and to all other Americans, and, as some warrant of its truth, we point to the record of a clean and economic Democratic Administration, and to the tireless efforts of the Democratic party in Congress to reduce taxation and to keep down expenditures.

### THE RAILROAD IN ESTILL.

Editor Climax:

FAIRVIEW, ESTILL CO., KY., July 28.

For years past the Eastern part of Kentucky has been looked on by many only as a rough mountainous and half-civilized country, but she is not likely to remain in that condition much longer, for she is attracting the public eye, and will soon develop from her present position into one of the best and most industrious counties recorded in history. Only a few years ago this country was as much unknown to the public as the heart of Africa. Estill, Lee and other counties around in rich and inexhaustible coal fields. In each and every mountain side can be found the finest iron ore in Kentucky which will soon be looked after by the capitalists who wish to make a grand investment—one that will yield them a handsome income, and will not change while time lasts. Besides this being a fine mining district it must be remembered that this is a fine stock country and the industrious farmer will not find a lovelier place in Kentucky to come to than this part of the country along the banks of the beautiful Kentucky River. You can see some of the most charming works of nature that the eye ever beheld. Along the mountain sides and in the valleys, oaks and hickories can be seen all loveliness—the large and beautiful trees, clothed in their green foliage and the etate pine lifting its head high above the rest of the forest and the green earth upon which we tread all imbued with some rich and valuable minerals which are brought to light and put into use. All we like now is transportation by rail then this will be one of the most flourishing countries in the world. Large business establishments will be erected and numerous industries will spring up like a magic wand. The R. & E. R. R. has not yet been built but hope it will be soon. The Railroad Company have made fair propositions. Now if we want the road let us open our eyes. The road is not only beneficial to a few individuals but to each and every one of us, and it is to our own interest we should vote in the next election for the road as only \$100,000. When the road is completed more than \$500,000 worth of taxable property will be laid down in our county besides the numerous furnaces, saw-mills and other taxable property that will come with it. Reason and figure for yourself, and be convinced and come on and vote for the road and build up your country. J. H. E.

### TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of the Kentucky Star Lodge No. 1901, I. O. G. T., for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute to the memory of Brother E. O. Grinstead, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, An alwise God has removed to the other side of the veil, from this life to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns, and while we bow our heads in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father we deeply deplore the loss of our brother, Brother Grinstead was a good, upright and respected citizen, an honored member of our Order, a kind husband and father, and we tender his family our sympathy and aid.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be read to the family of the deceased.

B. P. WAGERS, MOLLIE ZITLER, E. S. EMBRY, Committee.

### CONCERNING FARMERS.

H. C. Kauffman and Judge W. E. Walker sold 84 acres of land lying back of Kauffman's adjoining town limits for \$11,000.—Lancaster News.

Moses Kahn bought 80 fat cattle from J. Davis Reed, of Montgomery county, at \$4, to be taken in August, and nine from J. W. Orent at same price.

S. K. Hodgekin bought of Jas. Winn 20 hogs, weighing 215 lbs., at 5 cts. lb.—R. B. Bundrum sold Thursday to J. B. Smith 34 lambs, weight, 80 lbs., at 4 cts.—Winchester Democrat.

The wheat crops are yielding abundantly in certain parts of the county. Among them we note, G. T. Higgins, botham, 60 acres, 40 bus, per acre, and an average of 35 bus, on 135 acres, Jan. D. Harris, of Madison 200 acres averaging 40 bushels.—Lancaster News.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture has received information of the action of the farmers of Crawford county, Illinois, who have resolved not to raise any wheat, barley or rye for the next three years, in an effort to exterminate the chinch bugs. These farmers will exert their influence to this end with the farmers of adjoining counties.

The Bargain correspondent of the Harrodsburg Democrat says, C. B. Sullivan's wheat crop averaged 35, the Bakers' 46, J. L. Cassell's 40 and W. L. Reed's 26 bushels per acre. J. A. & W. H. Nichols sold a lot of good 2-year-old steers at \$4 cts. G. Daniel sold 61 head of 75-lb lambs at \$5.25 and J. O. & P. T. Dedman sold 48 head 83-lb lambs at 5c.

The price paid for So-so by George Wilkes—\$8,500—at the Kitson sale, recently, was the highest price ever paid at auction for a bred mare in this country. Previous to the sale, Reina Victoria, by Hambleton, and she out of Clara dam of Dexter, held the record.

F. Scaford of Galesburg, Ill., paid \$7,025 for her at the great Glenview sale, Oct. 1886. Mr. Stout, the present owner of So-so, paid \$22,000 for Nutwood at the Glenview sale, and the presumption is that the great daughter of Gen. Wilkes will be bred to the great son of Belmont and Miss Russell.

The government of Italy will give \$11,000 in prizes for trotting races this season and for the encouragement of breeding trotting horses. Laws have also been passed by the legislature of the Kingdom regulating horse breeding. They designate that after the first of January, 1889, private individuals will not be allowed to keep stallions for service unless they have been duly approved by the Minister of Agriculture, a restriction calculated to prevent the use of unsound and unsuitable sires. Also, that from the 1st of July, 1888, and during a period of eight years from that date, not less than 800 stallions shall be purchased for the government stallion centers, for which purpose money has been appropriated.—Home Journal.

The remedy which most successfully combats malarial disorders, is Ayer's Ague Cure. It is a purely vegetable compound, and contains neither opium nor any other dangerous ingredient. Warranted to cure chills and fever. 11.

New York receives annually from Georgia about 450,000 melons; from Florida 100,000; South Carolina, 350,000; Maryland, 125,000; New Jersey 250,000. This is a grand total of 1,275,000.

School Books at White's Drug Store 21, near Garnet House. 4.

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## DO YOU WANT

AN ELEGANT SUMMER COAT AND VEST,

OR A PAIR OF HANDSOME ODD PANTS

made to order, or ready-made? Do you want something ELEGANT, DURABLE

and SEASONABLE in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS?

Do you want the most DELIGHTFUL UNDERWEAR? Do you want anything

from a WELL-REGULATED Merchant Tailoring Clothing House.

DO YOU WANT AN EXQUISITE STRAW HAT?

DO YOU WANT ANY OTHER KIND OF A HAT?

If you do, CALL AND SEE US. If you do not, call and see us

anyhow.

Respectfully,

COVINGTON & MITCHELL.

BOUND TO GO.

EVERY DAY

A BARGAIN DAY

—AT—

LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHING

Hats, and Furnishing Goods,

in Richmond. We can not give you a

house and lot or a gold watch and chain

with every Suit or Hat, (as we don't ask

you that extra profit) but guarantee to

give you more and better

Clothing, Hats & Furnishing Goods

than you ever got before for same money.

Owing to backward spring we have concluded to


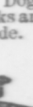


CUT DOWN OUR STOCK,

which is larger than ever, and in order to

do so we will almost sell them at

Your Own Price.



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